

DATE NOT FIXED FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM VERA CRUZ

American Forces to Remain Until Conditions Are More Improved.

GENERAL SITUATION ENVELOPED IN DOUBT

Washington Has No Desire to Interfere in Controversy Between Chieftains.

OFFICIALS SHOW CHAGRIN

Guarantees Asked by United States Must Be Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have decided not to fix a date for the American evacuation of Vera Cruz until it is determined which faction can dominate that part of Mexico sufficiently to carry out guarantees asked by the United States as a prerequisite to withdrawal.

General Carranza is in command of troops in the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz, and is believed loyal to General Carranza, who is in open conflict with the national convention that declared General Gutierrez Provisional President of Mexico. The President is unwilling to withdraw troops until the guarantees can be enforced, and until there is no danger that some other faction will disclaim responsibility for negotiations hitherto conducted with Carranza.

The Washington government does not desire to interfere in the controversy between the various military chieftains, but administration officials showed plainly to-day their chagrin at the fact that several generals who wrote their names on the Mexican flag recently pledging their word to abide by the acts of the convention at Aguascalientes, have refused to support General Gutierrez.

UNCERTAINTY ENVELOPS GENERAL SITUATION

The United States will continue its custom of dealing with each element that is in de facto control of a certain territory. Special agents are accompanying Gutierrez, Villa and Carranza. From all came advice to-day reflecting the uncertainty and doubt which enveloped the general situation.

Official advice showed that General Carranza has moved to Cordoba for a lengthy stay. It was understood to have left Mexico City because he doubted the loyalty of General Blanco, commander of troops guarding the capital. When General Blanco stated that he would callen Carranza to Mexico City, he was arrested at Silao by General Pablo Gonzalez, who had been regarded as a Carranza supporter. Dispatches from Aguascalientes to-night, saying Gonzales were taken to mean that Blanco would be released, and that the two men might work in harmony in the control of Mexico City and the surrounding territory.

If the report concerning Gonzalez is verified, it also will mean that the big campaign, which moved southward to-day, will be interrupted. Carranza is in control of the territory between Aguascalientes and Mexico City, leaving Carranza to operate east of the Mexican capital.

Dispatches given out by Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's Washington representative, say Generals Obregon, Blanco, Gonzalez, Villalaz, Hay and others would support Carranza. Zubaran gave out a telegram from Carranza announcing that hostilities had opened between his forces and those of the convention.

MEXICAN CHIEFS AGAIN ASK LEADERS TO QUIT

EL PASO, TEXAS, November 12.—Official reports from Mexico City to-day said several chiefs, headed by General Pablo Gonzalez, Carranza's principal leader, today sent a message to the "first chief" and Provisional President Gutierrez, asking a second time that both Carranza and Villa resign their positions. It also was reported, but unconfirmed, from the Villa side, that Gonzalez has deserted Carranza and offered his services to the convention.

The signers of the two telegrams included Gonzalez, General Luis Beltrán and General Antonio Villarreal. They asked Carranza to resign "to prevent circumstances growing graver." They advised the first chief that they also had sought the elimination of Villa. "Should he not retire absolutely," they said, "we pledge ourselves to subjugate him to law and order."

They requested Carranza to order Villa to leave the country. They promised they also would arrange for Carranza to leave Mexico.

Rafael Musquin, Carranza's consular chief, stated today that he had official advice from Mexico City that a total of 100,000 troops had remained loyal to the first chief. Villa agents never have claimed that more than one-half that number were in the regular division commanded by the northern chieftain.

GENERAL SITUATION MORE COMPLICATED

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, November 12.—The administration is devoting itself to safeguarding the interests of American citizens and those of other foreign nationalities in Mexico City, because of the report that anarchy would prevail there on the arrival of General Zapata and his troops, and General Villa with his troops.

General Carranza, in a short message to the Washington Post to-day, denounced as false published reports that he had told General Carranza Aguilar that he would evacuate Vera Cruz.

The general situation has become so complicated, by reason of official news received at the department, that talk of recalling General Punton has been stopped.

The State Department has dispatched that the national convention of Mexico has declared Carranza to be "in rebellion" and that General Villa has started on his march to Mexico City, where he must be joined by the army of General Zapata. The State Department is in communication with John R. Sullivan, its agent at Mexico City, and with George C. Carothers, who recently arrived in Washington.

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EMDEN'S CAREER PRAISED

Final Destruction of Cruiser Always Counted On.

BERLIN, November 12 (via The Hague and London).—All the morning papers of Berlin unite in publishing articles in praise of the career of the German cruiser Emden, and they declare that his final destruction always had been counted upon. The Emden was driven ashore on the Cocos Island by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

The Morgenthau story that since the beginning of the world never has a single ship taken part in international warfare with such terrible results, and that papers reprinted from London journals laudatory articles on Captain Carl von Muller, the commander of the Emden.

Major Morath, the military critic, wrote the "Tageblatt" that the career of the Emden was bound to come to an end before long. The British admiralty would have lost the confidence of the nation unless it finally succeeded in destroying her. In view of the great difference between the fighting power of the Emden and that of her opponent, the Sydney, it is no wonder that she should, in her career, have been a glorious one and never will be forgotten.

CROWN PRINCE BLAMED

Failure to Hold His Position Compels Retreat Along Whole Line.

LONDON, November 12.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following:
"It is now admitted semi-officially, but not mentioned in the official communications, that it was the failure of the German Crown Prince to hold his position in the center which compelled a retreat along the whole line. The General von Hindenburg on the left and the Austrians on the right were both maintaining their positions, the crown prince's army was fleeing back to the Fatherland."

"The Russians poured in between the wings thus left in danger and attacked them, each on two sides, forcing them to scramble back to the frontiers, and losing terribly all the way."

"The excuse made in Germany of bad roads is ridiculed here, since in spite of bad roads the Russians accomplished their march in marching."

"It appears that six German princes were killed in this battle, three of the Lippe family and one each of the houses of Hesse, Waldeck and Reuss."

LOST PASSPORT IN BERLIN

American's Story Implicates German Foreign Office.

CHICAGO, November 12.—Charles A. Ingalls, the Chicagoan who lost his passport was found on the person of Carl Hans Lody, executed in London as a German spy, to-day told how he lost the passport in Berlin. A story implicates the German Foreign Office, and is being investigated by the State Department at Washington.

Ingalls turned a few days ago after a long stay in Europe, came to Berlin when he was broke out, he took his passport to the German Foreign Office to have it approved. He handed it to a clerk, expecting that it would be returned later to the American embassy.

It failed to reappear, however. At the Foreign Office he could obtain no trace of it. He was able to leave Germany.

Mr. Ingalls said the original paper contained a description which is said also to have been applicable to Lody.

GETS ANOTHER DECORATION

Iron Cross of the First Class for General Hans von Below.

BERLIN, November 12 (via The Hague and London).—The decoration of the Iron Cross of the first class was conferred upon General Hans von Below, who was decorated also with the second class decoration of this order for military valor before Namur.

General von Below's wife was formerly Mrs. Nina Bryce Turnbull, of Philadelphia.

General von Below and Mrs. Turnbull were married in Buenos Aires in April of 1907. General von Below was then a major and was assigned to the German government to assist in the reorganization of the Argentine army.

Mrs. Turnbull was Miss Nina Bryce. Her first husband was Frederick Turnbull, of Philadelphia.

BOUCK WHITE RELEASED

Welcomed Enthusiastically by Friends as He Leaves Jail.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Bouck White, pastor of the Church of Social Revolution, who was sentenced to-day from the Queens County Jail. He had served his six months' sentence for raising a disturbance in Calvary Baptist Church. A delegation of fifty friends, including the Rev. J. A. Crisler, welcomed him enthusiastically in the jail courtyard. An automobile, draped with flags, took him away.

Standing uncovered in the courtyard, White sang "The Hymn of Liberty," and "The Hymn of Tomorrow." He has announced his intention to try again to discuss with the Rev. Cornelius Woolfink, of Calvary Baptist Church, where John D. Rockefeller, Jr. worships, the grievances of the strikers at the Colorado mines. He will resume his church duties.

FOR WORK NEAR FIRING LINE

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney Organizing So-Called Flying Hospital.

PARIS, November 12 (9:30 P. M.).—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has arrived in Paris from New York with fifteen trained nurses and four physicians. She is organizing a so-called flying hospital for work near the firing line. This hospital will be affiliated with the American ambulance as an auxiliary, but will be directed, it is understood, by Mrs. Whitney herself. She will contribute \$200,000 to the hospital.

BEST FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE.
York Line to Baltimore, 2:30 P. M., every Sunday. Express, \$1.50 round trip. Delightful and invigorating sail.

DR. OSCAR DOWLING CHOSEN HEAD OF MEDICAL SOCIETY

Services as President of Louisiana State Health Board Recognized.

DR. M'GUIRE NEWTON MADE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

Assistant Health Commissioner Freeman Heads Section on Public Health.

MEDICAL CONVENTION ENDED

Secretary Seale Harris Says It Has Been Greatest Association Has Ever Held.

On nomination by the councilors, Dr. Oscar Dowling, of Shreveport, La., was yesterday morning elected president of the Southern Medical Association; Dr. R. C. Dorr, of Batesville, Ark., first vice-president, and Dr. McGuire Newton, of Richmond, second vice-president. The nominations of the councilors were received without question, and the three officers elected by acclamation. It was stated that politics had not entered into the deliberations of the councilors, and that they had been guided solely by the interests of the association and the fitness of the men upon whom their selection fell.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES

Dr. Dowling is one of the larger figures represented in the membership of the association, recognition of his services as a public health officer having been accorded in all parts of the country. He is president of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, and a graduate of Vanderbilt University. Originally, his family came from Virginia, and he was born in Alabama. After finishing his course at Vanderbilt, he studied abroad several years, and then settled down as a specialist in eye, ear and nose diseases. His practice quickly brought him recognition, and he was elected president of his State Board of Health, and is now in charge of the Louisiana State health train, consisting of three cars filled with permanent exhibits of the work done in Louisiana against malaria and pestilential diseases endemic, or occasionally epidemic, in that section of the country.

Dr. Dowling referred at some length to the evil of patent medicines, declaring that something must be done to regulate the sale of proprietaries. He asked the speakers to support a medical profession in the fight on patent medicine, the sale of which he regarded as one of the things most inimical to the ethics of the profession of medicine.

SECTION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Section officers were elected as follows: Public Health, Dr. Allen W. Freeman, of Richmond, assistant State health commissioner of Virginia, chairman; Dr. E. J. Hayne, of Columbia, S. C., vice-chairman; Dr. J. H. Leathers, of University of Mississippi, secretary.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat: Dr. J. B. Green, of Asheville, N. C., chairman; Dr. E. J. Hayne, of Columbia, S. C., vice-chairman; Dr. W. C. Moore, of Huntington, W. V., secretary.

Surgery: Dr. Isadore Cohn, of New Orleans, chairman; Dr. John H. Blackburn, of Bowling Green, Ky., vice-chairman; and Dr. Webb Griffith, of Asheville, N. C., secretary.

Medicine: Dr. W. H. Deaderick, of Hot Springs, Ark., chairman; Dr. C. L. Minor, of Asheville, N. C., vice-chairman; and Dr. Stuart Roberts, of Atlanta, secretary.

Dr. Seale Harris, secretary-treasurer, outlined in office for two days more. Dallas, as announced in this paper yesterday, was selected as the city for the convention in 1915. The councilors and the board of trustees remain in Dallas for the remainder of the week, as follows: Dr. H. H. Martin, chairman, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. W. S. Leathers, University, Miss.; Dr. Louis Abramson, Shreveport, La.; Dr. W. S. Thayer, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. H. McGinnis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. J. H. McGinnis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; Dr. J. Shelton Horsely, Richmond, Va.; Dr. L. S. McMurtry, Hot Springs, Ark.; Dr. E. J. Hayne, Dallas, Tex.; Dr. J. A. Crisler, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. C. P. Meriwether, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. A. R. Shands, Oklahoma, Okla.; Dr. G. C. Rodgers, Oklahoma, Okla.; Dr. Millington Smith, Oklahoma, Okla.

Board of trustees—Dr. H. H. Martin, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. B. L. Wyman, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. G. C. Savage, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. H. McGinnis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Isadore Dyer, New Orleans, La.; Dr. James M. Jackson, Miami, Fla.

The medal for scientific research was for the third time awarded to Dr. C. C. Bass.

GREATEST MEETING ASSOCIATION HAS HELD

The convention which has just closed is regarded, said Dr. Seale Harris, secretary-treasurer and editor-in-chief of the Southern Medical Association, as the greatest meeting the association has held in the eight years of its history. "All the members," he said, "are delighted, not only with the meetings, but with the hospitality of the councilors of Richmond and Virginia. Doctors took six generations of education, culture and refinement to produce such gentlemen as the Virginia doctors are to-day, and they deserve every tribute that can be paid to them. Without any question, this has been the finest convention I have ever seen, and I want to pay tribute to the press for the way in which it handled the meetings, and the convention as a whole. We have been especially pleased with the hotel arrangements, and I must say that I think the Jefferson Hotel to be the finest convention hotel I have ever seen, and your other hosts were just as good in the courtesies they paid to their doctor guests. And in speaking of the press again, I can say that nowhere that I have ever been have the papers given such accurate accounts of our meetings."

COL. AND MRS. GORGAS LOUD IN PRAISE OF RICHMOND

Colonel W. C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the United States Army, also (Continued on Ninth Page.)

GOVERNOR NAMES COMMISSIONER ON BELGIAN RELIEF

Col. Henry M. Boykin Appointed Commissioner and Chairman.

NOT TO SUPPLANT WORK ALREADY UNDERTAKEN

State Commission Will Provide Agency for Free Transportation of Donations.

SHIP TO SAIL FROM VIRGINIA

Governor Invites Co-Operation of Press of State That All May Participate.

Governor Henry C. Stuart announced last night the appointment of the following Belgian Relief Committee for the State of Virginia:
Colonel Henry M. Boykin, Richmond, commissioner and chairman.
Honorable L. Ferguson, Newport News.
Honorable T. Tyler, Norfolk.
John Stewart Bryan, Richmond.
Honorable T. L. Lassiter, Petersburg.
Rev. J. Cleveland Hall, Danville.
William S. Battle, Roanoke.
Harry F. Byrd, Winchester.
J. Frank Wyner, Pulaski.
Alexander Robertson, Staunton.

The movement, the Governor states, is not intended either to supplant or to interfere with relief work of local organizations, but is in aid of such efforts throughout the State to the extent of providing an agency for assembling at a central point and providing free transportation to Belgium of all donations and subscriptions, whether they come from organizations co-operating with this central board or individuals.

Realizing that no country has a deeper conception of the ruin and devastation which war than Virginia, nor a deeper sympathy for those whose homes have been laid waste and who are now facing immediate starvation, the Governor issued last night the following statement:

PROCLAMATION ISSUED TO PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA

To the People of Virginia:
As Governor of Virginia I have recently received a cable message from the general chairman of the Belgian Relief Fund, which reads as follows: "Would you be good enough to interest yourself in the critical situation which exists amongst the people in Belgium to the extent of either through official channels or through the creation of some committee for the purpose, to collect foodstuffs or money within your State on behalf of these people, such as wheat, corn, cereals, bacon or ham? It would be a matter of great satisfaction if the people of your State could furnish one of the shiploads of foodstuffs, to be known as the Virginia ship, which could see your way clear to take in hand this beneficent work we will use every influence we can bring to bear to have a passenger registered on the funds subscribed within your State for Belgian relief, that they may be translated entirely into foodstuffs. We can guarantee the receipt of such food on the Atlantic seaboard, and its transportation and distribution in Belgium."

Acting on the request contained in this message, as also on the suggestion of the general chairman, I have created a central board, headed by a State commissioner, which is organizing for the prompt and efficient handling of all agencies for assembling at a central point and providing free transportation to Belgium of all donations and subscriptions, whether from organizations co-operating with this central board or individuals.

No words from me can emphasize the claims which these unfortunate people present to those of us whose minds and hearts are open to the needs of our fellowmen. It is hoped that the donations in answer to the call made upon us will be sufficient to afford full cargo for a Virginia ship.

The State commissioner I have appointed Colonel Henry M. Boykin, of Richmond, Va., with whom will be associated a board composed of representatives of the State and women in various sections of the State.

Voluntary aid and co-operation from all sources is cordially invited. The identity of all donations, whether of money or foodstuffs, will be preserved, and will be published from time to time, except in cases where the donors object.

In order that the Virginia people may have the amplest opportunity to participate in this great movement, it is requested that all Virginia papers give space to this announcement in each issue, so that the State cargo has been assembled and transported.

The plans of procedure of the commissioner and his committee will be published from time to time.

Communications may be addressed to Colonel Henry M. Boykin, 1164 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

SHIPLOAD OF FOOD TO BELGIAN RELIEF

Colonel Boykin enthusiastically discussed Governor Stuart's proposed relief of the Belgian war sufferers by the people of Virginia last night.

"I do not know of any better mission than this possible for the people of this State," he said, "to take to them in destitute and poverty-stricken Belgium." He said, "It is the hope of Governor Stuart to make Virginia's relief ship one of the most beneficial which sails from this country, and to start it from Norfolk within two or three weeks, loaded to the gunwales with pork, flour, cornmeal, bacon, cereals and other substantial foodstuffs, and under the State flag."

"That is one of the points which I wish to emphasize. The project is one of the State, in which every person in the State is expected to take a part, and this reason the ship, which will be chartered to sail from a Virginia port, Norfolk, will fly the flag of the State."

"Of course, there is a vast amount of work to be done, and work which will be done, and I am confident, I shall open headquarters at 1164 East Broad Street, Norfolk, for the relief committee."

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FLOWER OF GERMAN ARMY BROUGHT TO YPRES REGION FOR ATTACKS ON ALLIES

State Commissioner of Belgian Relief



COLONEL HENRY M. BOYKIN.

F. W. R. HINMAN KILLED IN TRAGEDY ON HIGH SEAS

Florida Newspaper Man Fatally Shot While Passenger on Steamer Mohawk.

TWO OTHERS BADLY WOUNDED

George Batchelor Perkins, of Boston, Charged With Crime, Is Placed in Irons and Will Be Tried on Charge of Murder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 12.—The arrival here to-day of the American steamship Mohawk revealed a tragedy on the high seas off the North Carolina coast, resulting in one death, and the serious wounding of two other persons.

F. W. R. Hinman, business manager of the Florida Times-Union at Jacksonville, Fla., and president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, who was a Mohawk passenger, received bullet wounds which resulted in his death. E. H. Wright, of Utica, N. Y., another passenger, and Captain A. D. Ingram, of the ship, are in a hospital here to-night suffering from similar wounds. Physicians believe both of the latter will recover.

The shooting is alleged to have been done by a passenger registered on the George Batchelor Perkins, architect, of Boston. He was placed in irons immediately after the tragedy last night, and shortly after the Mohawk was docked he was given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Arthur Huger. It was decided to hold him for trial on the charge of killing Mr. Hinman.

Evidence tending to show that Perkins was not mentally responsible at the time of the shooting was introduced at the hearing. N. K. Wentworth, of Connecticut, who occupied a stateroom with Perkins on the Mohawk, testified that the prisoner had been taking a narcotic which the latter said was for the relief of headache, and that Perkins acted queerly prior to the tragedy.

BECOMES ANGERED AT CAPTAIN'S REMARKS

Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, George Wright and Captain Ingram were sitting in the companionway of the Mohawk last night when Perkins, clad in pajamas and a rain coat, approached them. He spoke to the captain, who replied that he must wear more suitable apparel if he wished to mingle with the other passengers.

Perkins apparently became angered at the captain's remarks, and drawing a revolver, began firing. Mr. Hinman was struck twice in the abdomen, Captain Ingram once and Mr. Wright once. A fifth bullet went wild. Perkins then said to have turned the weapon on himself, but the cartridge chamber was empty.

The wireless sent forth a message for further medical aid in addition to the ship's facilities, and the hospital steward from the torpedo-boat destroyer blusser, en route from Charleston to Hampton Roads, hurried to meet the incoming ship. Mr. Hinman, however, died early to-day on board the Mohawk.

The Federal warrant charging Perkins with murder was read to the prisoner to-night. He did not attend the preliminary hearing late to-day, and the authorities say he manifests an attitude of not knowing what has happened.

The Mohawk was bound from New York for Charleston. Perkins is reported to have boarded the ship at New York.

Insults to Negro Race.
BOSTON, November 12.—The old plantation songs, "My Old Kentucky Home," "Oh, Susannah," "Massa's in de Cold Cold Ground" are insults to the negro race, according to speakers, negro and white, who appeared to-day at a hearing before the Boston school committee.

NEGRO RILES PRESIDENT IN PRESENTING PROTEST

Wilson Declares He Has Not Been Addressed in Such Manner Since He Entered White House.

SHOWS MARKED DISPLEASURE

Delegation Takes Up With Chief Executive Segregation of Races in Government Departments, but Admits Talk Is Disappointing.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—President Wilson, while receiving a delegation of negroes to-day, who came to the White House to protest against segregating the races in government departments, objected to the tone adopted by their spokesman, W. M. Trotter, of Boston, and told the committee that if it called on him again he would have to get a new chairman. The President stated he had not been addressed in such a manner since he entered the White House.

The delegation charged that Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams, in the Treasury, if Postmaster General Burleson had enforced segregation rules in their offices. President Wilson replied that he had investigated the question, and indeed he assured that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given to the negroes. He added he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the negroes.

NEGRO SPOKESMAN TAKES ISSUE WITH PRESIDENT

The President said that he was deeply interested in the negro race, and greatly admired its progress. He declared the thing to be sought by the negro people was complete independence of white people, and that he felt the white race was willing to do everything possible to assist them.

Trotter and other members at once took issue with the President, declaring that negro people did not seek equality or assistance from the white race, but that the negroes had equal rights with the whites, and that these rights should be respected. They declared that Trotter was looking for a mass-meeting in Washington on Sunday to discuss the question.

Mr. Wilson is understood to have told the committee the question was not a political one, and that he would not take it up on political grounds.

Trotter came to the White House with a prepared speech, to which the President listened. It was after the delegation that Trotter was looking for a mass-meeting in Washington on Sunday to discuss the question.

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DECLARES SEGREGATION IS PUBLIC HUMILIATION

In the address Trotter reminded the President that the delegation called on Mr. Wilson a year ago, at which time he had promised to investigate the question.

"We stated," said Trotter, "that there could be no freedom, no respect from others, and no equality of citizenship under segregation for race. For such placement of employees means a charge by the government of physical inferiority, or infection, or of being a lower order of beings, or a degradation to the prejudice of other citizens, which constitutes inferiority of status. We stated that such segregation was a public humiliation and degradation, entirely unmerited, and far-reaching in its injurious effects. Now, after the lapse of a year, we have come

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CRITICAL STAGE REACHED IN BATTLE OF WEST FLANDERS

Some Decisive Result Expected Within Next Few Days, if Not Hours.

NO MATERIAL ADVANCE MADE BY KAISER'S MEN

British and French Still Hold Line Between Dixmude and Ypres.

RUSSIANS TAKE JOHANNISBERG

Gives Them Control of Important Railway Line Which Skirts Frontier.

Losses are admitted to have been heavy, especially on the German side, but the German strength has been constantly maintained by reinforcements.

It is known the Germans also have been receiving heavy support, with the determination of pushing their advance through to French ports on the English Channel, which they have held since the French declared that, beyond the taking of Dixmude by the invaders, their progress has amounted to little. For more than three weeks the British have held Ypres, which has been subjected to a rain of shells day and night, followed at intervals by infantry attacks of the desperate nature, all of which have been repulsed.

The British admiralty admits the destruction of the cruisers Good Hope and Memphis by the German submarine off the coast of Chile. The names of ninety-four officers and warrant officers on the vessels, including that of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, are published.

Incidentally, the two hospital ships sent out by the Chilean government to search the waters to the south of the Chilean coast, have returned to port, having found no trace of any of the missing vessels.

An interesting feature of the news is that Field Marshal Lord Roberts is about to proceed to France. His ostensible purpose, as announced, is "to see the Indian troops."

Premier Asquith, according to report will ask Parliament at an early date to give sanction to the raising of additional troops for the campaign, bringing the total up to 2,000,000 men. It is understood also that the government intends to issue a war loan of \$1,000,000,000.

In the British House of Commons, Arthur Henderson, the Labor party leader, has announced that organized labor felt that the only course now open was to go straight through with the war, until success crowned the allies' efforts.

While the latest French official statement says that an attempt by the Germans to debauch from Dixmude by a night attack has been repulsed, Berlin reports that the German attack across the Yser Canal, south of Dixmude, is progressing, and that in the region east of Ypres they have made a further advance, with the loss of 700 French soldiers and some guns.

In the eastern arena, the Russians have occupied Johannisberg, East Prussia, and in Galicia, the siege of Przemyśl has been resumed. Ypres also reports favorable progress against the Turks in the Caucasus.

LONDON, November 12 (9:10 P. M.).—A critical stage in the battle in West Flanders has been reached, and the next few days, if not hours, should produce some thing decisive.

The German army has continued to attack the British and French who hold the line between Dixmude and Ypres, and expect for the capture of Dixmude, which has been held since the repulsed, Berlin reports that the German attack across the Yser Canal, south of Dixmude, is progressing, and that in the region east of Ypres they have made a further advance, with the loss of 700 French soldiers and some guns.

The French official report says all the attacks have been repulsed. The Germans no longer are utilizing given troops in this region, but have brought up the pick of their army, including some Prussian Guards, who attempted an offensive movement against the British, but without success.

Both sides express satisfaction with the progress of the battle. Berlin says the allies' attacks have been repulsed, and that their own attack is making headway, while in London and in Paris it is felt that so long as the allies can hold the line of the canal, Ypres and to Ypres, their position is strong.

MANY ENGAGEMENTS OF LESSER IMPORTANCE

In France, from the northwest to the southeast, there have been engagements of lesser importance, in which, accord-